UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25426
17 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3184th meeting, held on 17 March 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The Security Council has been informed by the Secretary-General in a letter of 12 March 1993 of the violation on 11 March 1993 by military jets, proceeding from the airport of Banja Luka, of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), relating to the prohibition of military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, notwithstanding the fact that the Bosnian Serbs at the airport had received appropriate notification by United Nations observers that such flights would constitute a violation of the said resolution.

"The Security Council equally takes note of the report by the Secretary-General in his letter of 16 March 1993 indicating that on 13 March 1993 new violations of the no-fly zone took place by planes that proceeded to bomb the villages of Gladovici and Osatica in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before leaving in the direction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The above flights are the first violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992) observed by UNPROFOR which involved combat activity.

"The Security Council strongly condemns all violations of its relevant resolutions and underlines the fact that since the beginning of the monitoring operations in early November 1992, the United Nations has reported 465 violations of the no-fly zone over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council demands that these violations cease forthwith and reiterates its strong determination to ensure full respect of its resolutions. It particularly underlines its condemnation of all violations, especially those reported by the Secretary-General in his letters referred to above, at a time when the peace process has reached a

critical juncture and when humanitarian relief efforts require full cooperation by all parties.

"The Security Council demands from the Bosnian Serbs an immediate explanation of the aforementioned violations and particularly of the aerial bombardment of the villages of Gladovici and Osatica.

"It requests the Secretary-General to ensure that an investigation is made of the reported possible use of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to launch air attacks against the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council has mandated its President to convey to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to the leader of the Bosnian Serbs its deepest concern about the above-mentioned developments, and its demand that they take immediate action to prevent any repetitions of these attacks.

"The Security Council will continue to consider what additional steps may be required to secure implementation of the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions."

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S/25427
18 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3185th meeting, held on 18 March 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace":

"The Security Council welcomes the recent efforts to apply fully the peace accords in El Salvador and acknowledges the sense of responsibility and cooperation demonstrated by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to reach this objective.

"In this context, the Security Council welcomes the submission of the report of the Commission on the Truth and of its recommendations intended to prevent the repetition of the acts of violence committed during the twelve years of armed confrontation, as well as to create confidence in the positive changes caused by the peace process and stimulate national reconciliation.

"The Security Council underlines the need for the parties, in accordance with the peace accords, to comply with the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Truth, as well as all other obligations which remain to be implemented. In addition, it calls upon Salvadorian society to continue acting with the responsibility which it has demonstrated throughout this process, in order to contribute to the consolidation of internal peace and the maintenance of a genuine and lasting atmosphere of national harmony.

"The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to keep it informed regarding the implementation of the parties' pending commitments and reiterates that it will continue to follow closely the evolution of the peace process in El Salvador and stands ready to assist the parties as appropriate to achieve the successful completion of that process."

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/48/117
S/25428
18 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 34, 35, 85 and 86 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR
EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 16 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made on 10 March 1993 by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, concerning the situation in Palestine (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 34, 35, 85 and 86 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Statement made on 10 March 1993 by the President of Senegal, current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The situation in Palestine and the Middle East continues to deteriorate dangerously because of the Israeli authorities' persistent refusal to allow the immediate return of the Palestinians deported by the Israeli Government from the Gaza Strip - an occupied Palestinian territory - almost three months ago to a part of Lebanese territory that is also occupied.

This unacceptable act jeopardizes Arab-Israeli negotiations and has serious implications for international peace and security.

By its collective deportation, which even it has called "exceptional", the Israeli Government has contravened its own domestic law, which particularizes crimes and their punishment, violated international norms and conventions, in particular the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and undermined the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

This action by the Israeli Government was openly condemned by the Security Council, whose 15 members unanimously adopted, on 18 December 1992, resolution 799 (1992), which "demands that Israel ... ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported". Instead of complying, the Israeli Government publicly announced its categorical rejection of this injunction by the principal body responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security.

In the light of the unjust and unjustified prolongation of the suffering of the Palestinian deportees and the deterioration of the political situation in the occupied territories and in the Middle East, I have contacted, in my capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Heads of State and Government of the countries members of the Security Council, the current President of the European Economic Community and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to stress the urgent need to find a legal solution to this question, in keeping with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Abdou DIOUF

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25429
18 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 18 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations stating that Mr. John S. Boardman and Ms. Carolyn L. Wilson have been appointed alternate representatives of the United States of America on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

93-15902 (E) 180393 180393

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/25429*
22 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 18 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations stating that Mr. John S. Boardman and Ms. Carolyn L. Willson have been appointed alternate representatives of the United States of America on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

93-16546 (E) 220393 220393

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25430
18 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 17 March 1993, by the European Community and its Member States concerning the decision by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Denmark
to the United Nations

Annex

STATEMENT

The European Community and its Member States express great concern at the decision by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), of which notification was given to the United Nations Security Council on 12 March 1993.

The European Community and its Member States consider nuclear proliferation to be a major threat to global security and stability, and they believe that the universal accession to the NPT and the full compliance with its obligations are the best ways to guarantee nuclear non-proliferation.

From a global perspective, the safeguards inspections carried out by the IAEA under the NPT are of crucial importance for the efficient functioning of the Treaty and therefore need to be as effective as possible. The NPT has recently made considerable progress in universality and efficiency. Withdrawal from the NPT by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and her refusal to have her entire nuclear programme inspected by the IAEA can therefore only have a detrimental effect on the non-proliferation regime as a whole.

The European Community and its Member States therefore strongly urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reverse her decision and to fulfil all her obligations under the NPT and the Safeguards Agreement. Furthermore, it has to be noted that these obligations remain in force for three months after an official notification of withdrawal.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25431
19 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report on a major military infiltration from Iraq into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by 70 trained, well-armed and equipped mercenaries who had the full blessing and support of the Government of Iraq. The details of this gross violation of the cease-fire between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq which also constitutes a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran are as follows:

On 8 February 1993, 70 anti-revolutionary elements under Iraqi protection dispatched from Iraq, crossed the internationally recognized boundaries and infiltrated Beitoush village at the geographic coordinates of 38-89 on the map of Sardasht about 2.5 km south of border pillar 106 in Lak Lak heights. Afterwards, they advanced to Nazarbad village at the geographic coordinates of 3586, north of Talesh mountain and south-east of Vuri mountain, east of border pillars 104 and 103/3. Thereafter, the anti-revolutionary elements extended their incursion into Bizdeh village at the geographic coordinates of 4287 and after totally surrounding the village, launched an attack against two military bases located in the middle and northern part of the village. As a result, 14 Iranians were martyred, 2 wounded and 33 persons held captive and were later released. Moreover, in the course of this organized attack, the two military bases, together with the local station of Iranian Radio and Television were destroyed and set ablaze. The equipment of the radio and television station were removed and taken to Iraq.

My Government reiterates once again, that it holds the Government of Iraq responsible for the crimes and atrocities initiated from Iraq and perpetrated by mercenary and subversive elements against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25432
18 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 16 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement made on Tuesday, 10 March 1993, by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, concerning the situation in Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Keba Birane CISSE

Annex

Statement by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), has welcomed with satisfaction the peace agreement signed on 7 March 1993 at Islamabad between the different Afghan leaders and has expressed the hope that national reconciliation will come about at once in Afghanistan, which is an active member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The current Chairman of OIC has, in the same spirit, expressed the hope that the cease-fire provided for in the 7 March agreement will be respected by the warring parties, so that the Afghan people can set out resolutely on the road to unity and national reconstruction.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference, which is a member of the cease-fire monitoring committee, will do its utmost to contribute to the prompt and effective implementation of the Islamabad agreement of 7 March.

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Security Council

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S/25433
18 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 16 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement made on Tuesday, 10 March 1993, by H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE

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Annex

Statement by H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The international community, in general, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in particular, have never ceased, from the outset, to condemn vigorously the Serbian aggression against the independent Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unacceptable "ethnic cleansing" perpetrated against the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, mainly against the Muslim segment.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference, which spearheads the world campaign for the cessation of such war crimes and crimes against humanity, has devoted three extraordinary sessions of its deliberative bodies to the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina: two of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in June 1992 at Istanbul and in December 1992 at Jeddah, and one of the Bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, enlarged by the Chairmen of the Standing Committees on 11 January 1993 at Dakar.

Acting strictly on the basis of the international rule of law, it has been able to exert pressure and a determining influence on the decision-making process and on international action relating to the tragedy of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both in the process at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in London and within the United Nations Security Council.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the ad hoc Contact Group established by that Organization at United Nations Headquarters have been the effective instruments of this diplomatic action, one recent result of which was the decision by the Security Council of the United Nations to establish an international tribunal for the prosecution of the perpetrators of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia, and more particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the same time, efforts have been made in the humanitarian field, with the formulation by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Development Bank of a joint programme to provide humanitarian assistance to the sorely tried people of Bosnia and Herzegovina; this assistance has been pooled with other assistance provided by humanitarian organizations for distribution under the auspices of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Unfortunately, however, the Organization of the Islamic Conference has been unable so far to persuade the United Nations Security Council to revise the embargo on arms shipments to the former Yugoslavia in order to enable Bosnia and Herzegovina, a country which is unarmed and the victim of aggression, to acquire the means of self-defence. It has, however, been able to exert maximum pressure to prevent the Serbs from imposing their unacceptable plan of carving up this battered country, a position which has also been endorsed by the current Government of the United States.

At a time when the tripartite negotiations in New York have been suspended - temporarily, it is to be hoped - and when the United States of America, in a splendid show of solidarity, is carrying out airdrops of foodstuffs and medicines over Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Organization of the Islamic Conference is intensifying consultations at all levels with a view to a thorough evaluation of the situation in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the adoption of the necessary measures to guarantee the national unity, territorial integrity and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to ensure that those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia are effectively brought to justice and punished accordingly.

It is for that reason that, as the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, I have asked the Secretary-General of that Organization to give the highest priority to the effective contribution of its member States and to the establishment of the international tribunal envisaged by the United Nations.

I also urge the international community, in particular the United Nations, to do its utmost to ensure the adoption of a plan for a global settlement of the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, which prohibit any acquisition of territory by force.

Abdou DIOUF

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25434
18 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Today, the delegation representing the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia was informed of the following acts of aggression committed against its citizens:

Yesterday, 17 March 1993, at 1.30 p.m. local time, four fixed-wing aircraft of the Yugoslav People's Army carried out bombing missions against the town of Srebrenica. Upon completion of the raids, the four Serbian aircraft returned back to the territory of the Republic of Serbia. Concurrently, Srebrenica was shelled by artillery from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, constituting an act of foreign aggression against a Member State.

The siege of Srebrenica was intensified by the continuing denial by Serbian and Montenegrin forces of free passage of humanitarian aid convoys to the town's population.

Today, Sarajevo suffered what was the most severe artillery attack since the beginning of the siege of the city. The toll in lives and disabling injuries to our men, women and children is devastating.

Aggressor forces in the region of Bjelina issued an ultimatum to non-Serb citizens of the region to leave immediately or risk worse consequences. This took place in conjunction with the systematic dynamiting and destruction of the five remaining mosques in Bjelina by Serbian authorities.

Acting under paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the United Nations Charter, in light of the continuing hostilities directed against our citizens, gross violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, and acts of foreign aggression against a Member State, The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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S/25435
19 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, after intensive negotiations between the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan and other Afghan leaders, a peace accord was signed on 7 March 1993.

The negotiations and consultations took place is Islamabad where the President and other Afghan leaders met at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, H.E. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. Prince Turki al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Dr. Alaedin Broujerdi, the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran were also present during the negotiations.

I have the honour to enclose the text of the Afghan Peace Accord and request that this letter, along with its enclosures, the Peace Accord and its annex, "Division of Powers",* be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) ABDUL RAHIM GHAFOORZAI
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* Also contained in S/25398, annexes I and II.

Annex I

Afghan Peace Accord

Given our submission to the will of Allah Almighty and commitment to seeking guidance from the Holy Quran and Sunnah,

Recalling the glorious success of the epic Jehad waged by the valiant Afghan people against foreign occupation,

Desirous of ensuring that the fruits of this glorious Jehad bring peace, progress and prosperity for the Afghan people,

Having agreed to bringing armed hostilities to an end,

Recognizing the need for a broad-based Islamic Government in which all parties and groups representing all segments of Muslim Afghan society are represented so that the process of political transition can be advanced in an atmosphere of peace, harmony and stability,

Committed to the preservation of unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing the urgency of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan and of facilitating the return of all Afghan refugees,

Committed to promoting peace and security in the region,

Responding to the call of Khadim Al-Harmain Al-Sharifain His Majesty King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz to resolve the differences among Afghan brothers through a peaceful dialogue,

Appreciating the constructive role of good offices of Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and his sincere efforts to promote peace and conciliation in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the positive support for these efforts extended by the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran, who have sent their Special Envoys for the conciliation talks in Islamabad,

Having undertaken intensive intra-Afghan consultations separately and jointly to consolidate the gains of the glorious Jehad,

All the parties and groups concerned have agreed as follows:

1. To the formation of a Government for a period of 18 months in which President Burhanuddin Rabbani would remain President and Eng. Gulbadin Hikmatyar or his nominee would assume the office of Prime Minister. The powers of the President and Prime Minister and his cabinet which have been formulated through mutual consultations will form part of this Accord and is annexed;

2. The Cabinet shall be formed by the Prime Minister in consultations with the President, and leaders of Mujahideen Parties within two weeks of the signing of this Accord;

3. The following electoral process is agreed for implementation in a period of not more than 18 months with effect from 29 December 1992:

(a) The immediate formation of an independent Election Commission by all parties with full powers;

(b) The Election Commission shall be mandated to hold elections for a Grand Constituent Assembly within eight months from the date of signature of this Accord;

(c) The duly elected Grant Constituent Assembly shall formulate a Constitution under which general elections for the President and the Parliament shall be held within the prescribed period of 18 months mentioned above;

4. A Defence Council comprising two members from each party will be set up to, inter alia,

(a) Enable the formation of a national Army;

(b) Take possession of heavy weapons from all parties and sources which may be removed from Kabul and other cities and kept out of range to ensure the security of the Capital;

(c) Ensure that all roads in Afghanistan are kept open for normal use;

(d) Ensure that State funds shall not be used to finance private armies or armed retainers;

(e) Ensure that operational control of the armed forces shall be with the Defence Council;

5. There shall be immediate and unconditional release of all Afghan detainees held by the Government and different parties during the armed hostilities;

6. All public and private buildings, residential areas and properties occupied by different armed groups during the hostilities shall be returned to their original owners. Effective steps shall be taken to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their respective homes and locations;

7. An All Party Committee shall be constituted to supervise control over the monetary system and currency regulations to keep it in conformity with existing Afghan banking laws and regulations;

8. A cease-fire shall come into force with immediate effect. After the formation of the Cabinet, there shall be permanent cessation of hostilities;

9. A Joint Commission comprising representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of all Afghan parties shall be formed to monitor the cease-fire and cessation of hostilities.

In confirmation of the above Accord, the following have affixed their signatures hereunder, on Sunday, 7 March 1993 in Islamabad, Pakistan.

(Signed)
Prof. Burhan-ud-Din Rabbani
Jamiat-e-Islami
President of the Islamic State
of Afghanistan

(Signed)
Moulvi Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi
Harkat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami

(Signed)
Pir Syed Ahmed Gaillani
Mahaz-e-Milli

Sheikh Asif Mohseni
Harkat-e-Islami

(Signed)
Engr Gulbadin Hikmatyar
Hizb-e-Islami

(Signed)
With my reservation to the
President time.
Prof. Sibghatullah Mujjadidi
Jabha-e-Nijat-e-Milli

(Signed)
With my reservation to the
President time.
Engineer Ahmed Shah
Ahmadzai Ittehad-e-Islami

(Signed)
Ayatullah Fazil
Hizb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami

Annex II

Division of Powers

Preamble

The President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan is the Head of the State and symbol of unity and solidarity of the country and shall guide the affairs of the State in accordance with Islamic laws and the principles laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

I. The Prime Minister shall form the Cabinet in consultation with the President and present the same to the President, who shall formally announce the Cabinet and take its oath. The Cabinet shall operate as a team under the leadership of the Prime Minister and shall work on the principle of collective responsibility.

II. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet shall regularly act in close consultation with the President on all important issues.

III. The President and the Prime Minister shall act in consultation with each other and shall try to resolve differences, if any, through mutual discussion. In case any issue remains unresolved, it should be decided by a reference to a joint meeting of the President and the Cabinet.

IV. All major policy decisions shall be made in the Cabinet, to be presided over by the Prime Minister. Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State would be individually and collectively responsible for the decisions of the Government.

V. The formal appointment of the Chiefs of the Armed Forces shall be made in accordance with the existing practice and after mutual consultation.

Powers of the President

VI. The President shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) Appointment of Vice-President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

(b) Appointment and retirement of judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justices, in consultation with the Prime Minister and in accordance with the provisions of the laws.

(c) Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of the country in the light of the objectives and structure of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan.

(d) Declaring war and peace on the advice of the Cabinet or the Parliament.

(e) Convening and inaugurating the Parliament according to Rules.

(f) Consolidating national unity and upholding the independence, neutrality and the Islamic character of Afghanistan and the interests of all its citizens.

(g) Commuting and pardoning of sentences according to the Shariah and the provisions of law.

(h) Accrediting heads of Afghanistan's diplomatic missions in foreign States, appointing Afghanistan's permanent representatives to international organizations according to the normal diplomatic procedures and accepting the letters of credence of foreign diplomatic representatives.

(i) Signing laws and ordinances and granting credentials for the conclusion and signing of international treaties in accordance with the provisions of law.

(j) The President may, at his discretion, delegate any of his powers to the Vice-President, or to the Prime Minister.

(k) In the event of the death or resignation of the President, the presidential functions shall be automatically entrusted to the Vice-President, who shall deputize till the new President is elected under the Constitution.

(l) Granting formal permission to print money.

(m) The President may call an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet on issues of vital national significance which do not fall in the routine governance of the country.

Power of the Prime Minister

VII. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet shall have the following duties and powers:

(a) Formulation and implementation of the country's domestic and foreign policies in accordance with the provisions and spirit of this Accord and the provisions of law.

(b) Administering, coordinating and supervising the affairs of the ministries, and other departments and public bodies and institutions.

(c) Rendering executive and administrative decisions in accordance with laws and supervising their implementation.

(d) Drafting of laws and formulating rules and regulations.

(e) Preparing and controlling the State budget and adopting measures to mobilize resources to reconstruct the economy and establish a viable and stable monetary, financial and fiscal system.

(f) Drafting and supervising implementation of the socio-economic and educational plans of the country with a view to establishing a self-reliant Islamic Welfare State.

(g) Protecting and promoting the objectives and interests of Afghanistan in the world community and discussing and negotiating foreign treaties, protocols, international agreements and financial arrangements.

(h) Adopting measures to ensure public order, peace, security and Islamic morality and to ensure administration of justice through an independent and impartial judiciary.

In confirmation of the above Accord, the following have affixed their signatures hereunder, on Sunday, 7 March 1993 in Islamabad, Pakistan.

(Signed)
Prof. Burhan-ud-Din Rabbani
Jamiat-e-Islami
President of the Islamic State
of Afghanistan

(Signed)
Moulvi Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi
Harkat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami

(Signed)
Pir Syed Ahmed Gaillani
Mahaz-e-Milli

Sheikh Asif Mohseni
Harkat-e-Islami

(Signed)
Engr Gulbadin Hikmatyar
Hizb-e-Islami

(Signed)
With my reservation about the
President time.
Prof. Sibghatullah Mujjadidi
Jabha-e-Nijat-e-Milli

(Signed)
Engineer Ahmed Shah
Ahmadzai Ittehad-e-Islami

(Signed)
Ayatullah Fazil
Hizb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami

UNITED
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S/25436
19 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instance of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 4 January 1993, at 1140 hours, two Iraqi tribesmen along with their cattle were seen crossing NML in order to graze their cattle at the GCs 48-55 on the map of Sumar, north of border pillar 44/7.

2. On 4 January 1993, at 1340 hours, six Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the GCs of 840-200 on the map of Halaleh in NML north of border pillar 35/8.

3. On 5 January 1993, at 0930 hours, an Iraqi command jeep carrying four passengers was observed crossing the NML and surveying the area at the GCs of 701-225 on the map of Halaleh, west of border pillar 39.

4. On 7 January 1993, at 0930 hours, fifty Iraqi forces clad in green outfit were seen at the GCs of 419-088 on the map of Khosravi in NML, north of border pillar 54.

5. On 9 January 1993, at 1000 hours, two Iraqi forces were observed shooting at the GCs of 496-505 on the map of Sumar in NML, west of border pillars 44/3, 44/4 and 44/5.

6. On 10 January 1993, at 1000 hours, four Iraqi forces were observed deploying an automatic machine gun on an observation post at the GCs of 496-505 on the map of Sumar in NML west of border pillars 44/3, 44/4 and 44/5.

7. On 11 January 1993, at 1340 hours, eleven fully armed men clad in Kurdish outfit, aboard three patrol vehicles entered Kukhlan market located at the GCs of 06-52 on the map of Marivan in NML, around border pillar 95.4. They distributed propaganda literature and then fled into Iraq.

8. On 13 January 1993, at 1110 hours, five Iraqi forces aboard a jeep entered Manzarieh sentry post in NML at the GCs of 429-049 on the map of Khosravi around border pillar 53/2. They left the area at 1130 hours.

9. On 13 January 1993, at 1140 hours, eleven Iraqi soldiers were observed carrying Traverse at the GCs of 70-21 on the map of Chazabeh in NML south and east of border pillars 15 and 16.

10. On 15 January 1993, seven Iraqi vehicles were observed trafficking at the GCs of 98-51 on the map of Marivan in NML around border pillar 51 west of Kuh-mar.

11. On 16 January 1993, at 1125 hours, three Iraqi commanders were seen at the GCs of 842-192 on the map of Halaleh in NML, north of border pillar 35/8 in Meimek Heights.

12. On 17 January 1993, at 1130 hours, an Iraqi force was seen conducting observation at the GCs of 422-643 on the map of Naft-shahr, south of border pillar 53/2.

13. On 17 January 1993, five Iraqi vehicles were observed trafficking at the GCs of 98-51 on the map of Marivan in NML, north of border pillar 51.

14. On 19 January 1993, at 1140 hours, three Iraqi planes were observed flying over Shohada Tappeh at the GCs of 840-190 on the map of Halaleh, north of border pillar 53/8.

15. On 19 January 1993, at 1140 hours, Iraqi anti-aircraft weapons began firing for 25 minutes at the GCs of 840-190 on the map of Halaleh, north of border pillar 53/8.

16. On 21 January 1993, eight Iraqi vehicles were observed trafficking at the GCs of 98-51 on the map of Marivan in NML north of border pillar 51.

17. On 22 January 1993, at 0900 hours, four Iraqi commanders were observed surveying the area at the GCs of 842-193 on the map of Halaleh in NML north of border pillar 53/8 in Meimek Heights.

18. On 23 January 1993, at 1000 hours, fourteen Iraqi soldiers were observed digging a trench at the GCs of 419-054 on the map of Khosravi, north of border pillar 53/2 in NML.

19. On 24 January 1993, at 1120 hours, three Iraqi forces clad in green outfit were observed briefing four other Iraqi soldiers at the GCs of 419-054 on the map of Khosravi, north-west of border pillar 53/2 in NML.

20. On 27 January 1993, nine Iraqi vehicles were seen at the GCs of 98-51 on the map of Marivan in NML north of border pillar 95. They moved towards the GCs of 92-52 and stopped there.

21. On 29 January 1993, at 1030 hours, five Iraqi soldiers were observed restoring an automatic machine guns's position at the GCs of 7095-2135 on the map of Chazabeh north of border pillar 15 and south of border pillar 16 in NML.

22. On 31 January 1993, fifteen Iraqi vehicles were observed trafficking at the GCs of 98-51 on the map of Marivan, in NML, north of border pillar 9496.

23. On 2 February 1993, twenty Iraqi vehicles were observed moving from the GCs of 98-51 on the map of Marivan in NML, north of border pillar 95 towards the GCs of 96-54 around border pillar 9496.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25437
19 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address you on behalf of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to communicate to you our serious concern at the latest reports reaching us from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to these reports, there has been an intensification in the shelling of Sarajevo by Serbian irregulars, there have been further violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992) by aircraft coming from Serbia-Montenegro and the Muslim inhabitants of Bjelina have been terrorized and forced to flee their homes while their houses of worship have been wantonly destroyed. In addition, the Serbs continue to prevent urgently needed humanitarian assistance from reaching the beleaguered inhabitants of Srebrenica.

All of these outrages have been committed in direct defiance of the Security Council and its resolutions at a critical time in the peace negotiations.

The Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference is requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider this situation and take effective measures to deal with this continuing challenge to the United Nations including, in particular, the adoption of a resolution to enforce the "no-fly zone" established under resolution 781 (1992).

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25438
19 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The delegation representing the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia has received the following information regarding gross violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992):

Yesterday, 18 March 1993, between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. local time, two fixed-wing aircraft, origin unknown, carried out bombing missions against villages in the region of Zepa.

This morning, between 5 a.m. and 6.30 a.m. local time, two fixed-wing aircraft carried out bombing missions against villages in the surrounding area of Zepa.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/119
S/25439
19 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 71 of the preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the decision by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 71 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) José María BORBON
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Costa Rica

In view of the announcement by North Korea that it is withdrawing from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, a situation which would involve a threat to South Korea, particularly the impact that it would have on the credibility of all existing agreements between the two Koreas, including the basic South-North agreement (reconciliation, non-aggression and interchange) as well as the joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and all the implications which that would have or give rise to not only for the security of South Korea, but also for peace and international security;

In view of this delicate situation, the Government of Costa Rica urges North Korea to rescind immediately its announced decision to withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty, permit the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to carry out inspections in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the IAEA Board of Governors on 25 February, and agree promptly to conduct the mutual South-North nuclear inspections referred to in the joint declaration on denuclearization.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25440
31 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

France, Morocco, Pakistan, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 and 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992,

Recalling paragraph 6 of resolution 781 (1992) and paragraph 6 of resolution 786 (1992) in which the Council undertook to consider urgently, in the case of violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the further measures necessary to enforce the ban,

Deploring the failure of some parties concerned to cooperate fully with United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) airfield monitors in the implementation of resolutions 781 (1992) and 786 (1992),

Deeply concerned by the various reports of the Secretary-General concerning violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24783, S/24810, S/24840, S/24870, S/24900 and Add.1 to 31),

Deeply concerned in particular by the Secretary-General's letters to the President of the Security Council of 12 and 16 March 1993 (S/25443 and S/25444) concerning new blatant violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recalling in this regard the statement by the President of the Security Council of 17 March 1993 (S/25426), and in particular the reference to the bombing of villages in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determining that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend the ban established by resolution 781 (1992) to cover flights by all fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this ban not to apply to flights authorized by UNPROFOR in accordance with paragraph 2 below;

2. Requests UNPROFOR to modify the mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 781 (1992) so as to provide for the authorization, in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of humanitarian flights and other flights consistent with relevant resolutions of the Council;

3. Requests UNPROFOR to continue to monitor compliance with the ban on flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls on all parties urgently to cooperate with UNPROFOR in making practical arrangements for the close monitoring of authorized flights and improving the notification procedures;

4. Authorizes Member States, seven days after the adoption of this resolution, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the event of further violations, to ensure compliance with the ban on flights referred to in paragraph 1 above, and proportionate to the specific circumstances and the nature of the flights;

5. Requests the Member States concerned, the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to coordinate closely on the measures they are taking to implement paragraph 4 above, including the rules of engagement, and on the starting date of its implementation, which should be no later than seven days from the date when the authority conferred by paragraph 4 above takes effect, and to report the starting date to the Council through the Secretary-General;

6. Decides that, in the event of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia notifying the Council that all the Bosnian parties have accepted their proposals on a settlement before the starting date referred to in paragraph 5 above, the measures set forth in the present resolution will be subsumed into the measures for implementing that settlement;

7. Also requests the Member States concerned to inform the Secretary-General immediately of any actions they take in exercise of the authority conferred by paragraph 4 above;

8. Requests further the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council on the matter and to inform it immediately of any actions taken by the Member States concerned in exercise of the authority conferred by paragraph 4 above;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.